

- 1899 Hanham—Nautilus XIII, 1.
— Anthony—List of L. and F. W. Shells found in vicinity of Cincinnati.
— Hubbard—Cat. Terr. and Fluv. Shells of Ohio.
1859 Chenu—Man. de Conch. I, 482, f. 3560.

NEW SOUTHERN UNIOS.

BY BERLIN H. WRIGHT.

Unio Kingii, sp. nov.

Shell small, moderately thin, plicate behind, inflated, elliptical and very inequilateral. Epidermis dark yellow and covered throughout with fasciculated rays, which are more or less interrupted, forming arrow-shaped markings. Sides rounded, and with a slight enlargement from umbo to base, causing a slight emargination behind it. Beaks quite prominent and surrounded by ten or twelve fine, irregular, broken concentric folds. Umbonal ridge well defined and the terminus of all the knotty plications that thickly cover the posterior area. Lateral teeth slender, straight and quite smooth; cardinals erect and well roughened. Anterior cicatrices scarcely distinct and often confluent; a deep extension running well under the cardinals. Beak cavity slight; cavity of shell profound and uniform. Naere variable, from greenish gray to rose. Width, $1\frac{5}{8}$ in.; length, $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; diam. $\frac{5}{8}$ in.

Habitat. A branch of the Flint R. in Baker Co., Ga.

Type lot in National Museum.

Remarks: Affinity, *Unio Walkeri*, Wrt. and *U. penicillatus* Lea. From the former they are easily distinguished by their greater inflation and rounded sides, and more rounded umbonal angle, the finer and rougher plications and diminished length; from the latter it is also more inflated, darker and coarser, and has a sharper umbonal angle. In some specimens the rays almost disappear, and again are so dense as to give a green appearance to the shell.

Mr. Charles T. Simpson has compared the type lot with the Lea types and considers it nearer to *U. penicillatus* Lea than to *Walkeri*, but sufficiently distinct from both to warrant the standing we here give it. Mr. Simpson also suggests a generic name, by which this group will be distinguished in his forthcoming Synopsis of the family.

It affords me pleasure to name this species for the discoverers,

Messrs. G. F. and B. H. King, who take great interest in natural history, and who are about to engage upon a thorough exploration of S. W. Ga. and W. Fla. in the interest of science. Their address is Mimsville, Ga.

NOTES ON SOME SOUTHERN MEXICAN SHELLS.

BY HENRY A. PILSBRY.

A small collection of shells from the state of Tabasco, Mexico, received from Prof. José N. Rovirosa, is interesting as supplying a new species of the genus *Chondropoma*, a genus common to southern Mexico and the West Indies, but far more fully developed in the latter region.

A new *Unio* of the *Lampsilis* group also occurred. The following is a list of the species:

Polygyra Yucatanea Mor. var. *helictomphala* Pfr. San Juan Bautista.

Thysanophora conspurcatella Morel. San Juan Bautista.

Oxystyla princeps Brod.

Subulina trochlea (Pfr.). San Juan Bautista.

Opeas micra (Orb.). San Juan Bautista.

Glandina Ghiesbrechti Pfr.

Succinea Guatemalensis Morel.

Planorbis tenuis Phil.? (Young.)

Planorbula obstructa Morel. Margin of the Grijaloa R.

Aplexa aurantia Cpr. Macajuca.

Aplexa Tapanensis Cr. & Fisch. San Juan Bautista.

Chondropoma Martensianum Pilsbry. Montañas de Poaná. See below.

Helicina lirata Pfr. Garden of the Juarez Institute, San Juan Bautista.

Neritina virginea L. Pueblo "La Ceiba."

Pachychilus vulneratus Crosse & Fischer. Upper Puyacatengo R. near Teapa. This is the form referred by Morelet (in coll.) to *P. Helleri*, and made by Crosse & Fischer a variety of *P. chrysalis* Brot., under the above name. The form seems to offer considerable differences from *P. chrysalis*, typical specimens of which were collected by Sr. Rovirosa at Ixtacomitan, Chiapas, and it may prove specifically independent. The specimens are old, more truncated